

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

A considerable business in Banks has been put through in the Share Market this morning. The stock has improved its position, sales having been effected first at 200 premium for cash, then at 201 and leaving off with buyers at the latter rate; on "time" shares have changed hands at 203 premium for July 31st, and 206 for the end of August. Docks are in good demand at quotation, and China Sugars have been dealt in at the increased rate of \$200 per share. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

Banks have continued their upward course since noon, further sales at the increased rates of 203 and 204 per cent. premium for cash having been negotiated, the stock being very firm at the higher rate. China Sugars are also improving and have changed hands at 202 and then at \$205 per share. Further sales of Luzons have taken place at \$70 per share; buyers ruling the market when our report left. Nothing in other stocks came under our notice.

**SHARPS.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—103 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—161 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$1,475 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—\$1,500 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share, sellers.  
Yongtze Insurance Association—\$175 per share, sellers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$222 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$378 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—56 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, premium, sellers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$20 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$100 per cent. dividend, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share, sales.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$163 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—11 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. premium.

**EXCHANGE.**  
ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/7 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months 3/8 1/2  
ON SINGAPORE.—Bank, T. T. 3/8 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/8 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months 3/8 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 72 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 72 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 72 1/2  
Private, 30 days sight 72 1/2

**OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.**  
NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530  
(Allowance, Tails 8.)  
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$560  
(Allowance, Tails 10.)  
NEW PATNA.....per chest, \$602 1/2  
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$610  
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest, \$560  
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest, \$555  
NEW PERSIAN.....per picul, \$425  
(Allowance, Tails 24.)  
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$375  
(Allowance, Tails 8.)

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**  
(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).  
Thermometer—1 P.M. 80.88  
Thermometer—4 P.M. 80.88  
Thermometer—7 P.M. 80.88  
Thermometer—10 P.M. 80.88  
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 75.88  
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 75.88  
Thermometer—7 P.M. (Wet bulb) 75.88  
Thermometer—10 P.M. (Wet bulb) 75.88  
Barometer—3 P.M. 30.02  
Barometer—6 P.M. 30.02  
Barometer—9 P.M. 30.02  
Barometer—12 P.M. 30.02  
Barometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 29.88  
Barometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 29.88  
Barometer—7 P.M. (Wet bulb) 29.88  
Barometer—10 P.M. (Wet bulb) 29.88

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.  
BAROMETER.  
THERMOMETER.  
DIRECTION OF WIND.  
FORCE OF WIND.  
STATE OF SKY.  
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.  
TEMPERATURE OF WATER.  
TEMPERATURE OF SOIL.  
TEMPERATURE OF SEA.  
HOURS OF RAIN.  
QUANTITY OF RAIN.

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, and height in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, in a shaded situation—Force of Wind, in a shaded situation—State of Sky, in a shaded situation—Temperature of Air, in a shaded situation—Temperature of Water, in a shaded situation—Temperature of Soil, in a shaded situation—Temperature of Sea, in a shaded situation—Hours of Rain, in a shaded situation—Quantity of Rain, in a shaded situation.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

CHEUNG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 956, P. Webb, 28th June, Singapore 22nd June, General—Bun Hin & Co.  
BRECONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,267, J. R. Tiddy, 28th June, Fochow 20th June, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,193, F. H. Wallace, 28th June, Singapore 20th June, General—Ho-hooh 27th, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
POSANG, British steamer, 907, Irvine, 29th June, Canton 28th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
KERSAINT, French corvette, Captain de Beaumont, 29th June, from Tonquin.  
IPHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, E. Ahrens, 29th June, Hamburg 6th May, and Singapore 23rd June, General—Stemmen & Co.  
HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 987, W. M. D. Allison, 29th June, Saigon 25th June, Rice—Hop King.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
Vorwarts, German steamer, for Ho-hooh.  
Chinkiang, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Ulysses, British steamer, for Swatow.  
Drexelschire, British steamer, for London.  
Oxfordshire, British steamer, for Yokohama.

**DEPARTURES.**  
June 29, Velle, German steamer, for Ho-hooh.  
June 29, Dale, British steamer, for Swatow.  
June 29, Hainan, British steamer, for Ho-hooh and Haiphong.  
June 29, Guan, British 3-m. sch., for Takao.  
June 29, Elise, German ship, for Manila.  
June 29, Chinkiang, British str., for Shanghai.  
June 29, Feikung, British steamer, for Singapore.  
June 29, Oxfordshire, British steamer, for Yokohama.

**PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.**  
Per Cheung Hock Kian, str., from Singapore, 110 Chinese.  
Per Chi-yuen, str., from Singapore, 128 Chinese.  
Per Iphigenia, str., from Hamburg, 80 Chinese.  
Per Hungarian, str., from Saigon, 140 Chinese.  
Per Phra Chula Chom Kiao, str., from Bangkok, 100 Chinese.  
Per Chinkiang, str., from Shanghai, 6 Europeans and 34 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
The British steamship Breconshire reports left Fochow on the 26th instant. Had fine weather throughout.  
The British steamship Hungarian reports left Saigon on the 25th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather throughout.  
The Chinese steamship Chi-yuen reports left Singapore on the 28th instant. Had light S.W. winds and fine clear weather.  
The British steamship Phra Chula Chom Kiao reports left Bangkok on the 23rd instant. The first part had fresh S.W. breeze and squally weather, attended with heavy rain to Pulo Condore, thence to port had light Southerly breeze and favourable weather.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Ho-hooh.—Per Vorwarts, to-day, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per Ulysses, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
For Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow.—Per Namoa, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per Cheung Hock Kian, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Yokohama and Higo.—Per Feronia, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
For Port Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per Whampoa, on Monday, the 2nd July, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Manila.—Per Diamante, on Monday, the 2nd July, at 4.30 P.M.  
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., &c.—Per Napier, on Thursday, the 5th July, at 5 P.M.  
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Kangaroo, on Saturday, the 7th July, at 11.30 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

AMOI, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, 26th June, Saigon 22nd June, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
ANERLEY, British steamer, 1,256, Strachan, 24th June, Saigon 20th June, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
ANTONIO MUNOZ, Spanish steamer, 577, R. Osorio, 24th June, Manila 20th June, General—Remedios & Co.  
BELLONA, German steamer, 789, W. Schaefer, 20th June, Saigon 16th June, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
CITY OF TOKIO, American str., 5,057, J. Maury, 26th June, San Francisco 31st May, and Yokohama 20th June, Mails and General—B. M. S. S. Co.  
DE BAY, British steamer, 1,087, Joseph Lee, 24th June, Saigon 20th June, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
EIRENFELS, British steamer, 1,583, Fischer, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice—Melchers & Co.  
ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, E. Kaler, 25th June, Saigon 21st June, Rice—Siemssen & Co.  
EUKINE, British steamer, 977, J. B. Peters, 25th June, Melbourne 18th May, Coals and General—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
FERONIA, German steamer, 1,115, F. Nagel, 20th June, Nagasaki 15th June, Coals—Siemssen & Co.  
JORGE JUAN, British steamer, 521, Thebaud, 21st June, Manila 10th June, General—Russell & Co.  
KONG BONG, British steamer, 862, R. Young, 26th June, Bangkok 20th June, Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.  
LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th June, Tournon 15th June, General—Chinkiang.  
LIDO, British steamer, 620, Lewis, 22nd June, Saigon 19th June, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,247, W. Ellis, 24th June, Adelaide 23rd May, Sydney 31st June, Brisbane 3rd June, Townsville 7th, Cooktown 8th, Thursday Island 11th, and Port Darwin 15th, Coals and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
MENZALIER, French steamer, 1,276, J. Homery, 23rd June, Yokohama 17th June, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.

## HONGKONG-STEAMERS.

## Continued.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 27th June, Fochow 22nd June, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 26th, General—D. La-praik & Co.  
NADLES, British steamer, 1,474, C. Willis, 20th June, Saigon 16th June, Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
SALTEZ, French steamer, 323, J. Biard, 27th June, Haiphong 24th June, General—Shing Loong.  
SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov 24th, China Trade Insurance Co.  
SHERARD ORBORN, British steamer, 875, Worcester, 21st June, Shanghai 3th June, and Fochow, Telegraph Cable—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.  
TEBE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,166, G. Scarpa, 23rd June, Singapore 16th June, General—Melchers & Co.  
ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,500, Thompson, 28th June, Liverpool 13th May, Malacca, Penang, and Singapore 21st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
VESPAIAN, British steamer, 791, Alfred Speller, 16th June, Saigon 11th June, Rice and Paddy—Captain.  
VORWARTS, German steamer, 611, Boysen, 25th June, Tournon 22nd June, General—Vielor & Co.  
WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,109, J. E. Williams, 26th June, Saigon 22nd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ADELIA CARLETON, American bark, 593, Grant, 27th April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th Feb.  
Adolph, American bark, 1,448, Staples, 29th May, Cardiff 14th January, Coal—Russell & Co.  
ALDYNS ISLE, British bark, 360, C. Burgess, 17th June, King George Sound (W.A.), 1st May, Sandalwood—Gillman & Co.  
ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, 12th May, Rajang 21st April, Timber—Brandao & Co.  
AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 9th June, Newport 25th October, Coal—Carlowitz & Co.  
BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthews, 6th June, Newcastle 12th April, Coal—Bomeo Co.  
CARL, Siamese bark, 535, J. Hansen, 24th May—Bangkok 7th May, General—Captain.  
CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 19th June, Tournon 14th June, Coals—F. Blackhead & Co.  
CHANGEE QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lachur, 18th May, Cheloo 22nd April, General—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, 23rd May, New York 24th January, Kerosine Oil—D. Laprak & Co.  
DIO FILI, Austrian bark, 627, D. Berneth, 30th April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th March, Coal—G. R. Lammert.  
FANO, Danish brig, 227, M. N. Mortensen, 29th May, Newchwang 9th May, Beans—Pustak & Co.  
FANNIE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,024, C. S. Dunning, 17th June, New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil—D. Laprak & Co.  
FRIEDLANDER, German ship, 1,184, J. Bellmer, 14th June, Cardiff 7th February, Coal—Captain.  
GERD HEYE, German bark, 576, Ed. Ladewigs, 15th June, Cheloo 29th May, General—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
G. C. TRUPANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June, Cardiff 5th February, Coal—Order.  
H. UPMANN, German bark, 427, T. G. Weber, 18th May, Newchwang 26th April, General—Carlowitz & Co.  
HYDRA, German bark, 795, Binge, 14th June, Cardiff 6th February, Coal—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
IDA, German ship, 1,298, W. Schneider, 17th May, Swatow 14th May, Sugar—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
JOHN WORTER, American bark, F. A. Houghton, 11th Feb., Newcastle, N.S.W., 19th Dec., Coal—Russell & Co.  
KARL, German bark, 382, E. Knaef, 8th May, Newchwang 22nd April, Beans—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierholz, 2nd June, Whampoa 31st Dec., General—Captain.  
McLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal—Russell & Co.  
RAHMER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June, Iloilo 10th June, General—Carlowitz & Co.  
RESOLUTE, American ship, 1,640, Sackels, 22nd May, Newcastle 24th March, Coal—Russell & Co.  
SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 20th May, Swatow 24th May, Ballast—W. H. Ray.  
THREE BROTHERS, Brit. bark, 366, H. Kahloke, 17th June, Quinhon 7th June, General—Gillman & Co.  
TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
WAGRIEN, German schooner, 179, A. Diltner, 5th June, Newchwang 18th May, Beans—Vielor & Co.

## CANTON.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 622, G. Buchanan, 27th June, Shanghai 23rd June, General—C. M. S. Co.  
YOTTA, Chinese steamer, 285, H. Kennett, 1st June, Quanghai 10th June, General—Kwok Acheong & Sons.  
Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.  
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. Co.  
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Klung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggins—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Spark, British steamer, 110—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 527—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Lefavour—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.  
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. Co.  
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Klung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggins—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Spark, British steamer, 110—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 527—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Lefavour—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

## AMOF.

Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Thetzer)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Daniel, German bark, 416 (Vogt)—Fasching & Co.  
G. H. Wappaus, British bark, 533 (Schroder)—Fasching & Co.  
Helene, German bark, 250 (Kossov)—Boyd & Co.  
Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 371 (Koodt)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Louise, French schooner, 300 (Lemolne)—Fasching & Co.  
Magenta, British schooner, 327 (Coalfleet)—Fasching & Co.

## Intimations.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL FOR FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,  
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES. A. HOADLY, Proprietor. [503]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz—

TWO Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.  
Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms, &c. &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 150 persons at the same time. ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Have each 20 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening into large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered. Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per annum will be entertained by the Directors. Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST. The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

MACAO. WANTED TO RENT. FOR Two Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN MACAO—the Praia Grande preferred. Send Particulars to C. B. A., Care of Hongkong Telegraph. Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the native of the Philippines never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 6 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee to keep any length of time in any climate. FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [131]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemans' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL [418]

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR, No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN, TAILOR AND GENERAL OUTFITTER. HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS:

TWEEDS, DIAGONALS, White & Colored DRILLS, UMBRELLAS, Gents' SILK TIES, HAIR, BRUSHES and DRESSING COMBS, a varied assortment of FANCY BUTTONS for Gentlemen's Coats and Vests, &c. INSPECTION INVITED. Note the Address: No. 13, POTTINGER STREET. Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [134]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMADE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order. He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c. &c.

HAIR CUTTING .....50 Cents.  
SHAMPOOING .....25 "  
SHAVING .....25 "  
TRIMMING BEARDS .....25 "  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMADE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, especially at apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES. Mr. MARMADE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices: EVERY DAY .....\$4.00 Per Month. EVERY OTHER DAY .....\$3.00 TWICE A WEEK .....\$2.00 Mr. MARMADE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Pinks, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day. The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET. Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

J. M. GUEDES. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER. AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

GUEDES & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUILAR STREET. EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH. VERY MODERATE TERMS. SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

F. D. GUEDES. WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET. HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

D. K. GRIFFITH. MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall) Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch. SUPERIOR QUALITY. IS GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description. Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [6]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

STAG HOTEL. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Till at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00. This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal leading places. J. COOK, Proprietor. [475]

JUST PUBLISHED. THE TYPHOON OF THE EASTERN SEAS. BY BREVET LIEUT.-COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS, &c. &c. The Typhoons of the China Sea. KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. Hongkong 10th November, 1882. [134]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMADE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order. He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c. &c.

HAIR CUTTING .....50 Cents.  
SHAMPOOING .....25 "  
SHAVING .....25 "  
TRIMMING BEARDS .....25 "  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON. MR. MARMADE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, especially at apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES. Mr. MARMADE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices: EVERY DAY .....\$4.00 Per Month. EVERY OTHER DAY .....\$3.00 TWICE A WEEK .....\$2.00 Mr. MARMADE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Pinks, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day. The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET. Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

J. M. GUEDES. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER. AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

GUEDES & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUILAR STREET. EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH. VERY MODERATE TERMS. SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

F. D. GUEDES. WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET. HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]



therefore dismiss the case. Mr. Wotton asked for costs, but His Lordship, in letting the matter of costs stand over, thought the case one wherein costs should not be given, as he thought the plaintiff had been rather hard dealt with, which was owing to the negligence of the police in not taking the trouble to ascertain the veracity of plaintiff's statement when brought to the charge room.

### CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

A fairly large audience assembled at Bowrington last night to witness the performance at Chiarini's circus. An almost complete change of programme had been advertised and the show was the most enjoyable and varied the company has yet given. The carpet tumbling by the entire company, which followed the overture, showed that Chiarini has a squad of tumblers and somersault throwers equal to any circus in the world. The elder Mr. Walhalla, Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Lavater Lee, to our way of thinking, carried off the palm for daring and skilful tumbling, but many of the others were close up and amply deserved the applause which was accorded the exhibition. Don José Romano introduced the two young elephants for the first time this season, and put them through their facings in a masterly manner, shewing a marked improvement in his command over these bulky specimens to what he had when last they performed here. Messrs. French and Angelo, the English clowns, gave a very clever exhibition of hat catching which the audience were not slow to appreciate. The two clowns in question are not brilliant orators, in fact their command of pure English is so small that the less they talk the more they shine. However, in the rough and tumble line, hat spinning, and on the trapeze, Messrs. French and Angelo are first rate performers and the public invariably enjoy their performances when they appear in their legitimate business. Mr. Lavater Lee's pirouettes on horseback were gracefully executed but it was apparent from the first that his noble steed was suffering from lameness and was simply as stiff as a tree, consequently the somersaults were dispensed with and Mr. Lee had no chance of showing what a really fine rider he is—when in form and all things fitting. Mr. Gilbert Sarony and the fair Mlle. Elise served up the old standing dish of the dancing quakers, and the popularity of this oft-repeated representation may be gathered from the fact that it was vociferously encored and had to be repeated. The Walhalla brothers brought the first part of the programme to a close by an eccentric display of violin playing, *à la* the Faust family, which was well received. On resuming the agony the orchestra performed an overture in very good form, reflecting great credit on their conductor, Herr Mehden, whose efforts in the musical line have been most successful. The skating of the Goodrich family was a decided improvement on their first appearance, the difficult figures executed by Mr. Goodrich being accomplished without a hitch and in a very graceful manner. The concluding act of the skaters caused great amusement, being ludicrous in the extreme and giving a capital idea of what novices in skating have to go through ere they are able to master a difficult art. Signor Chiarini introduced his team of four black stallions, beautiful specimens of the equine race, and put them through a difficult performance by simple word of mouth and sign of whip. The talented Signor and his admirably trained steeds were much applauded and it is not too much to say that this item was the gem of the performance. The Onzalo family repeated their graceful performance on the triple trapeze and again came in for well merited applause. Miss Ida Stoodley scored a genuine success by her trick-act riding and in this scene Mr. Perry "the Droll" showed powers very far beyond what we had previously thought him capable of. In his funnyisms Mr. Perry excelled himself, and in his description of a "select" party in which he gave specimens of the singing capabilities of a "young fellow," an old gentleman, and a gushing young lady of the sentimental school, the "droll" member caused unbounded amusement by a display of genuine comedy abilities of a very high order. We are glad to note that Mr. Perry has not taken amiss the slight hint we gave him against vulgarisms, as an artist of his ability has no need to descend to low buffoonery to keep his audience in a good humour. Mr. Gamet, the boneless man, again gave his neat exhibition of wonderful contortions and the performance was brought to a close with a very laughable, if rather rough sketch entitled "The Mill in Uproar."

We would specially direct attention to the fact that the company will give a performance this evening under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Major-General Sargent, and to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock a grand gala matinee will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir George Bowen and the Government House party, for which a special programme has been arranged. We hope to see crowded houses on both occasions.

### THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

There have been for centuries doubts as to the correctness of the accepted calculation of the Christian era. Some learned historians cannot agree whether Christ was born in the year 747, 749, or 754, counting from the foundation of Rome. Recently Professor Sattler, of Munich, has published an essay in which he tries to reconcile the testimony of the evangelists with the other historical data on this point. He has examined four copper coins, newly discovered, which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great; and he comes to the conclusion that Christ was born not 754, but 749 years after the foundation of Rome, and therefore that the present year is 1888 instead of 1883. This opinion the professor tries to corroborate by the testimony of the evangelists. According to St. Matthew, Jesus was born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, and when that king died, Jesus was yet a little child. According to St. Luke, Jesus was born in the year in which, by virtue of a decree of Augustus-Cæsar, Cyprienus, Governor of Syria, made the first census of Judea. Again, St.

Luke says that St. John began to baptize in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, and in that year baptised Jesus, who was then thirty years of age. As to the first testimony there can be no misunderstanding. Christ, being born in 749, was of course yet a babe in 750, when Herod died. But the other testimony needs some explanation. From the *brevarium imperii* (census of the empire) which was added to the will of Augustus Cæsar, it is evident that a thorough census of the countries that compose the Roman Empire must have been made. In fact Augustus had three censuses of his empire made, namely, in 726, 746, and 768. As St. Luke says that in Judea the first census was made during the reign of Herod, the census must have been ordered in 746. Probably the census was begun in Judea in 747, and Professor Sattler thinks it was not made in Jerusalem earlier than 749. He finds that the four coins enable him to make clear the testimony of the evangelist as to the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Though Augustus died on August 19, 767, yet the beginning of the reign of Tiberius must be counted a year and a half earlier (February, 766), when he was appointed co-regent. Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John baptised Jesus, who was then about thirty years of age.

An evangelist says that Christ began to preach forty-six years after the Temple at Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now, it is known that the building of the Temple was begun eighteen years after Herod was appointed by the Roman Senate as regent of Judea, or in the year 734 from the foundation of Rome. Adding forty-six to that year, it gives 780 as the year in which Christ began to preach.

### THE NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE JAPANESE-MERCANTILE MARINE.

(Translated from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.)

Some persons have made a foolish statement to the effect that there are in the empire 312 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 44,463 tons, and these afford quite sufficient facilities for marine transport; therefore, it is not necessary for us to increase our mercantile marine. We know full well that this statement has been made with the object of promoting some private interests. Practical observation justifies us in saying that the ships possessed by our country are insufficient for the development of the trade, and as we have always been desirous of increasing the number of vessels, we did not hesitate to advocate the organization of the Union Shipping Company when it was first mooted. Recent information regarding the accident to the *Kousui Maru* confirms our statement that we are short of ships, and makes us hope more than ever that the Mitsui Bishi Company, the Union Shipping Company and all individual shipowners, will do their best to increase their fleets. Our readers are aware that the steamer *Kousui Maru*, belonging to the Public Works Department, damaged her screw off the coast of Choshi on the 17th ultimo, and was taken in tow by the *Yuki Kan* and brought into the Bay of Yeddo the following day. It is worthy of notice that on the previous day the Public Works Department, having received news of the accident, requested the Mitsui Bishi Company to send a steamer to assist the *Kousui Maru*, but unfortunately the Company could not comply. The public may be inclined to think it strange that such a large company as the Mitsui Bishi could not lend a ship for such a purpose, but the report of the Company fully convinces us that they really had no ship available at the time. Tokyo is the capital of the Empire, and in the Bay of Yeddo there are always plenty of ships at anchor. One would think that it would be very easy to charter a few of them whenever they might be required, but such is not the case. If it is so difficult to obtain a vessel in the most important harbour of the Empire, where the Mitsui Bishi Company, which is acknowledged to have a monopoly of the carrying service of the country, has its head quarters, how much greater must the inconvenience be in the localities where only petty companies and private shipowners exist. It was simply owing to calm weather and the timely assistance of the *Yuki Kan* that the *Kousui Maru* was brought into port only the loss of her screw. There is no doubt that had it not been for these fortunate circumstances she must have been seriously damaged. We do not for an instant pretend to say that any fault attaches to the Mitsui Bishi Company, because they were unable to despatch a ship on the 18th ultimo. The Mitsui Bishi is simply a commercial firm, and keeping profits in view, we must praise the judicious manner in which it is managed so as to have no ship unemployed. It must be clearly understood that it is not our intention to impute any blame to the Company. But the fact that the Mitsui Bishi, which is by far the largest of our maritime establishments, has not a ship to spare in a case of emergency, proves that the number of vessels in the Empire is insufficient, and totally inadequate to meet our requirements. Hence we assert that it is necessary for us to adopt measures for the enlargement of our mercantile marine.—*Japan Mail*.

### WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.

If it were represented to John Bright and the other leaders of the British Free Trade party that the revolutionary condition of Ireland was directly traceable to British fiscal policy, no feeling in all probability, but that of amazement would take possession of these statesmen, but for all that a very strong argument can be put forward to sustain that view of the case. In attempting to settle the land question by a process which seriously interferes with the tenure of real property, it may be asserted that Mr. Gladstone was dealing rather with the symptom than the disease. Land is coveted in Ireland more earnestly than anywhere else, for ordinarily it is only out of land that a living can be made. The whole struggle for life is connected directly with agriculture. There are no manufactures of consequence in Ireland. There is none of the varied industry which gives employment to such vast numbers in England. There is as a result no way of gaining a living except by the cultivation of a small patch of land, which in consequence of the intensity of the contest, is let at a rack rent. There are no manufactures to a large extent because England in years past cut them off from them. The English policy of the last century was to force all her dependencies to expand in the precise manner that would be most beneficial to her. She looked upon them much in the same light as a man does on his kitchen garden. The things were to be grown in them and the industry was to be followed which would be most beneficial to England herself. This policy was rigidly carried out in Ireland. Industries were deliberately destroyed whenever they competed with England. The application of the same policy to the American colonies produced the Revolution, which overthrew British power here. It

was proposed to do with them exactly what had been done in Ireland. But the hardy colonists, separated however by an ocean, and not a narrow sea, refused to be stifled or dwarfed in their growth. They expected to develop themselves in accordance with their environments, without regard to distant interests.

The success of the American revolution wrought a complete change in British colonial policy. The other colonies have since been allowed to grow up pretty much as they please. Canada makes her tariff against the whole world, the mother country included. The Australian colonies, when gold production began to give out, found that they could not get along unless they protected their own industries. Many of their tariffs now are more highly prohibitory than ours. They found that England as well as all other countries, before they adopted that course there was scarcely any employment for the rising generation. Almost everything was brought down to sheep heading. This is always the case in countries which have no varied industry, and whose sole employment is the raising of the great staples. It is true that England is not now making any regulations to suppress Irish manufactures and Irish commerce. There was a time when Ireland was not allowed to trade with any other country than England. But this is not the case now. Irish manufactures are not suppressed by law. If they cannot get on for all that. The reason that England has acquired the skill and the capital and no direct competition is possible. According to the reports of our Consuls, bills of exchange on foreign countries are rarely now drawn directly in Ireland. The English financial system has absorbed that of the smaller island.

If this statement of the case be correct, Mr. Gladstone, by his land act, was only dealing with a symptom as above stated, of the disease, and not the disease itself. The people of Ireland will cease to engage in a death struggle for the land, when they have other and remunerative employments. But they cannot secure these employments unless they have the privilege of preventing competition from England until they get on their legs, so to speak. If they had the same measure of freedom extended to Canada, the Australian colonies, and the other dependencies of England, a very different condition of things might soon be brought about. In other lands, where they have the chance, they have shown that they have the energy and grit to rise.

Political economy is often regarded as a dreary sort of science of not much practical value. This may have been the case so long as it was confined to mere speculation. Its canons are now being tested by the actual facts of national life. Nations have gone down or have been crippled, not so much by deterioration, moral or physical, but because of mistakes in relation to their true interests. Rome ceased to be mistress of the world when there was no longer a world which she could plunder to keep herself up. The moral decay which ensued was an effect and not a cause. The aspiration of Ireland to develop in her own way her own industries, goes by various names. The conventional term at present is Home Rule. It does not appear to have been clearly defined anywhere. There is not now much chance that it will be conceded at least, in the form in which it would be sure to be attended with success. The commercial and manufacturing interests of England will not readily consent to such a policy. That they are the paramount power, is proved by the fact that Mr. Gladstone preferred to attack the land, which belongs mostly to the nobility, than to take any steps that might circumscribe trade. If Ireland were accorded as much free action in commercial and manufacturing directions as the small colony of British Columbia enjoyed before, in what appears to be an evil hour, it became incorporated with the Dominion of Canada, there would in all probability, be an end of the Irish trouble.

Ireland is dying of British free trade, more than anything else. What she most needs is fiscal legislation to foster her own industries. In other words, the protection which has done so much for the United States, and which has since been found to be essential to the prosperity of English colonies elsewhere. Adam Smith was the apostle of the English shopkeeper. No other nation at the moment recognizes him as a true industrial teacher. England herself only partially acknowledges him. She took no notice of him at all until she found she was in a condition to turn his doctrines to account. We may become free traders by and by ourselves, but not until we are satisfied that we can capture the general markets of the world.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Iradaudy*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 9:30 a.m., and is due here on the 30th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The two direct steamers, with the Indian mails, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant, and are due here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 13th proximo.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Iphigenia* left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Tatlow* left Glasgow on the 17th May, and may be expected to arrive here about the 4th July.

The steamship *Vinca* left Sydney for this port via Queenland Ports and Port Darwin, on the 27th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 24th July.

### Today's Advertisements.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "AMERIQUE,"

Leave Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 2nd proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [505]

NATURE'S DISINFECTANT, SANITAS.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

SANITAS POWDER AND FLUID, and various other ARTICLES prepared by the "SANITAS" COMPANY.

Apply to E. F. DE SOUZA, 14, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 29th June, 1883. [510]

**Today's Advertisements.**



**CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS**

AND PERFORMING ANIMALS!

**THIS EVENING,**

AT NINE P.M.

**ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE**

OF PROGRAMME,

WITH THE FOLLOWING NOVELTIES.

**TUMBLING ON THE CARPET,**

by ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY, IN WHICH Mlle. ELISE ONZALO will display her wonderful versatility by taking part.

**NEW COMIC SCENE**

BY THE ENGLISH CLOWNS, FRENCH AND ANGELO.

BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE FAMOUS GOODRICH TROUPE, in their specialty, "PARLOR SKATING."



**SOMERSAULTS AND PIROUETTES**

ON HORSEBACK, BY MR. LAVATER LEE.

**MUSICAL INTERLUDE,**

BY THE WALHALLA BROTHERS.

**THE FOUR MAGNIFICENT BLACK STALLIONS,**

presented by SIGNOR CHIARINI.

**THE LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME "THE FOUR LOVERS,"**

by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

**TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,**

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

**GRAND GALA MATINEE,**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G., and GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY.

**REMEMBER! ONLY A FEW NIGHTS**

**MORE OF THIS FAMOUS COMBINATION!!!**



**PRICES OF ADMISSION:**

Boxes, Six Chairs ..... \$12.00

Chairs (Dress Circle) ..... 2.00

Stalls, Carpeted Seats ..... 1.00

Pl. .... 0.50

Children under 10 years and Soldiers under the rank of Officers, half price, except to Boxes.

A reserved division of the Carpeted and Pl. Seats has been arranged for Native Ladies, (To which they alone will be admitted.)

A Plan of the Seats can be seen at MAR-MADE'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, where Tickets will be on Sale Daily from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., accommodating Parties who may wish to secure Seats in advance.

Doors open at 7:30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 punctually.

G. AGRATI, General Agent, Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [501]

**Intimations.**

THE HALL & HOLTZ, CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....TIS 300,000

IN 6000 SHARES OF TIS. 50 EACH.

1,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED IN PART PAYMENT TO THE VENDORS, AND THE PALANCE IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

Payments:—Tis. 10 per Share on Application; Tis. 15 per Share on Allotment; Tis. 25 per Share Three Months after Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

E. W. LEMARCHAND, Esq. E. W. RICE, Esq.

J. S. EZEKIEL, Esq. F. W. GALLS, Esq.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq. G. MCBAIN, Esq.

HANKERS:

THE AGRA-BANK, LIMITED.

LEGAL ADVISER:

R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUDITOR:

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, developing and largely increasing the business of Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, and of conducting the same, so far as the Shareholders are concerned, upon the Co-operative principle. With this view the Provisional Committee have arranged to acquire the leasehold store and premises in the Nanking and Szechuen Roads and the freehold manufactory and godown in the Yuen-Ming-Yuen and Soochow Roads, together with the plant, machinery, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill of the Firm's business, upon very advantageous terms.

The following are the principal departments of the business as at present carried on, viz:—Household and General Stores, Wines, Spirits and other liquors, Bakery, Tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting, Drapery, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting, Fancy Goods, Furnishing and General Upholstery.

Each branch of the business is in good working order, and well provided with all requisite fixtures and plant, while the stock is large and suitable, and the present staff of assistants is thoroughly well qualified.

To aid production in the furniture factory, powerful steam wood-working machinery has been ordered and may shortly be expected from Europe.

The gross returns of the Firm's business during the four years ended the 31st of March, 1882, have averaged about \$310,000.00 per annum, while the average annual profit during the same period, has, after making ample allowance for bad debts, been over \$49,000.00.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS WHITE and GEORGE R. CORNER have certified to the above figures.

While the averages mentioned above are for a period of four years, the business done during the latter two of those years shows a marked increase, the profits for the two years ended the 31st of March 1882 being over \$100,000, or about \$20,000 in excess of the previous two years.

The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1883, have not yet been fully made up, but the Day Books for the last six months of that year show Net Sales of \$78,137.97, against \$166,277.64 for the corresponding period of the previous year, being an increase of \$11,860.33.

The net profits of the business of the Company will be applied in the first place to paying interest to the Shareholders upon their Capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and of whatever surplus may remain one-third will be applied in such way as the Shareholders shall from time to time determine, and the remaining two-thirds will be divided among those Shareholders who are contributors of business, *pro rata*, according to the amount of business contributed by each during the year in respect of which the distribution is made.

The purchase price to be paid for the land, buildings, plant, steam and other machinery, fixtures, and goodwill appertaining to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ business has been fixed at the sum of Tis. 150,000, in part payment of which the vendors are prepared to accept Tis. 50,000, in fully paid up shares in the Company and two-thirds of the balance by equal instalments, 12 and 18 months respectively from the formation of the Company, thus leaving only Tis. 33,334 to be paid down. The unpaid purchase money will bear interest at the rate of five per cent only, and the Directors will have the option of anticipating any payment of principal should they think fit to do so. The Vendors are prepared to dispose of their stock, all of which has been expressly imported for the business, and is in good condition, at its cost, as laid down in Shanghai. Its estimated value is about Tis. 125,000. Power will be taken in the Deed of Settlement to increase the Capital of the Company should such increase, at any future time, appear to the Shareholders desirable.

The present members of the Firm of HALL & HOLTZ have agreed to remain in the Company's service for at least three years, and to do their utmost to further its interests.

The Agreement of sale and the draft Deed of Settlement are open for inspection at the Office of the Company's Legal Adviser.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, or from the Company's Bankers.

Application for Shares, at Hongkong or Foochow, can be made to Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Agents of the Agr Bank, June 19th, 1883. [487]

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry, Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [318]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COAL.

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW, 230, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

FOR SALE.

EX. S.S. "YORKSHIRE" AND CONNECTING STEAMERS FROM OPORTO.

A SMALL INVOICE OF GUEDES' WELLS KNOWN "3 GRAPES" PORT WINE.

Apply to F. J. V. JORGE, Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [466]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 18th May, 1882. [343]

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SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFER BEER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE. Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]



## Intimations.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of public questions, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish the Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

The public are complaining, and very properly complaining we think, that they should be compelled at great personal trouble and inconvenience, and at considerable additional expense, to travel nightly to Bowrington, to see the marvels of Signor CHIARINI's world renowned Italian Circus, when the Public Recreation Ground in the centre of the city is available for this grand exhibition. It is urged that, altogether apart from Signor CHIARINI's claims to be liberally dealt with, the public convenience was entitled to special consideration. Ten years ago the Signor was granted the use of the Cricket Ground, as it is generally called, and it is fairly enough argued that, as on that occasion the turf sustained no injury, and there were no other complaints made, no tangible and fair grounds existed for refusing the privilege a year ago, and also at the present time.

Last year when Signor CHIARINI's business agent applied for the use of the Cricket Ground, he offered to deposit the sum of \$1,000 as a guarantee to leave the place in exactly the same condition as he found it, and further agreed to pay a very handsome rental. The authorities of the Hongkong Cricket Club, when courteously applied to, raised no objections, and it was understood that on their recommendation Mr. W. H. MARSH, who was then administering the affairs of the Colony, would accede to the request. However, there were wheels within wheels. The Cricket Club authorities, although they spoke fairly enough to Mr. Wilson, the agent, would appear to have been divided in their opinions. And as a consequence what they pretended to give with one hand they took back with the other. It was hinted to the Administrator, by a well known cricketer, who at that time held a subordinate position in His Excellency's office, that the committee of the Cricket Club would not be sorry if their recommendation were ignored, and the request of CHIARINI's agent refused.

And refused it was—on the state pretence that the military might require the use of the ground. A few weeks ago Signor AGARATI, general agent for the circus, again applied to the Government for the use of the Cricket Ground, and received a refusal on the dual grounds that the Cricket Club authorities objected, and the military might require the ground.

Let us dispose of the latter reason first. There is no probability whatever that the Parade Ground will be found too small for drilling the present garrison of Hongkong. During the last seven years we have seen

the barriers separating the two enclosures removed on three or four occasions; but in no single instance was there any necessity for such a thing. This reason is therefore a mere sham. The objections of the Cricket Club authorities are even more ludicrous. They have no power, no right to object. So long as Signor AGARATI guaranteed not to injure the ground, it was to their interest to win the favor of the community by making every possible concession likely to benefit the public. There can be no denying that to the Cricket Club is mainly due the credit for having our pretty little ground in such splendid condition, and as we are an ardent votary of the manly game we should regret to see the true interests of cricket, or of the Club of which we form a unit, in the slightest degree prejudiced. However, we are bound to consider public rights before private interests. As we have several times stated, the Cricket Ground was originally laid out as a public recreation ground for the community, and consequently the vested rights of the Cricket Club are only imaginary, or exist on sufferance.

It appears this question must have been raised in some way or other nearly twenty years ago. At all events, on the 10th October, 1866, Mr. W. B. MERCEZ, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong wrote as follows:—

HONGKONG CRICKET GROUND.

"H. E. The Governor has referred to all the previous correspondence and documents on this subject, and finds that the ground in question was let to the Signor CHIARINI, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State appropriated to the recreation of the Community of Hongkong."

"The condition attached was that the Signor might use it on occasions when paraded in such numbers that the ordinary Parade Ground might be insufficient."

"The Hongkong Cricket Club has no more title to the ground than the rest of the General Public, but as the Club has for many years been at the expense of keeping the ground in order, there has been a tacit understanding that they should not be interfered with."

"At the same time, the Club has no right to make any charge for the use of the ground, which belongs solely and entirely to the Government of this Colony."

The above official document should set all doubts at rest as to the conditions under which the Public Recreation Ground is held by the Hongkong Cricket Club. And we submit that, as the public have willingly surrendered their rights and privileges, in the interests of cricket, to a section of the community, as a matter of courtesy both the Government and Club committee should have been ready to make such a concession to the interests of the public, as granting the use of the ground to Signor CHIARINI undoubtedly would have been. What would have been manifestly to the public advantage has been refused on two separate occasions for reasons which, to say the least, are paltry and insufficient. The losers by what can only be characterised as exclusive selfishness are the general public and Signor CHIARINI. It is now an open question whether it would not be advisable for the public to practically assert their rights to the recreation ground which was paid for out of the funds of the Colony, and specially allotted to the community by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Hongkong has been governed for the benefit and in the interests of a special class quite long enough. We would direct Sir GEORGE ROWEN's attention to the promises he made in his address in the Council Chamber after taking the oaths the day he first arrived in the Colony, and ask if in this small matter of the Cricket Ground he has carried out the principle he then advocated with such forcible eloquence!

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

LONDON, 27th June.

The cholera is spreading and many persons are leaving Egypt in consequence.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Some Holland publishers have begun printing their publications in blue ink on a light green paper, which it is stated gives great relief to the eyes of the reader.

A STATISTICIAN has recently computed that the chance of being murdered in Rome and England are as 23 to 1. In Rome there is a homicide to every 750 inhabitants; in England, one to every 170,000.

INDUCTIVE reasoning: Mr. William Doodle—"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night; they make one's hands so soft." Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"

LADIES of rank in the last century did not know how to spell very well. Lady Stanford wrote of the death struggle of her favorite dog, "poor charming Fubs," as follows: "As it leaved and dyed, full of love, leaning its head in my bosom, never offered to snap at any body in its horrid torter, but nuzzled its head to us and look earnestly upon me and Sue, who cried for three days as if it had been for a child or husband."

UN-AWONG, a dyer, appeared before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of an attempt at larceny. Fung Awan, a cook in the employ of Tang Awat, in Queen's Road West, stated that at 5 p.m. yesterday he was cooking some rice in the kitchen when the defendant came to see the house coolies who were all out. He saw Mr. Fung, with the keys produced, opening his master's press which contained clothing and other things, so he arrested the enterprising party and had him locked up. The culprit said he did not make any attempt to open the press. He was simply smoking at the time, when he was arrested on a false charge. Mr. Wodehouse provided the thief with a six weeks' spell of hard labor in the Arbuthnot Road Sanatorium.

In the case of *Gonsalves v. Mohamed Jan*, reported at length in our columns, the question as to "costs" on the application of the attorney for the defendant, came before Mr. Justice Russell this morning, but they were not allowed by his Lordship.

The Spanish Government has agreed to pay the indemnity for damages done to property in Cuba in which American citizens were interested, and an appropriation of \$50,000 will be inserted in the Cuban budget, that being the unpaid balance of the award made by the Washington Commission.

In Chicago, Sam Lee, a Chinaman, wishing to link his fortunes with Mary Stedley, a German girl, applied for a marriage license. Before Sam was sworn the clerk asked him if he believed in God. "B'ieve God? You bette I b'ieve," was the answer, and the license was accordingly given him.

New York's "best society" now cut their own bread at the table on a plate made of wood from the Holy Land, and with a knife purchased in Damascus, except on great occasions, when the eldest daughter, just from Vassar, makes the bread herself. Then it is placed on a slab of marble from Italy and cut with an axe from the woodshed.

SLAVERY would still seem to exist in the United States. It is stated that a large traffic in babies is carried on in New York in an underground way by persons not over respectable. Of course the children are usually illegitimate, and the parents hire women to take them, advertise "for adoption," and give them to applicants. One woman visited by a reporter seemed to keep a regular stock on hand, said she had been in the business thirty years, and had in that time disposed of several thousand babies.

"Tell me, good editor," quoth she, "Tell me with words of truth, Have you not room for a poem?—Written by me on 'Youth'?"

"Yes," said the editor kindly, "Plenty of room, my lass, In the large wicker basket Which, going out, you'll pass."

"Come up again, fair maiden, Come when the rose-buds fall, Then we will have a larger Basket out in the hall."

UNDER the heading "Oh for a Little Quietude" a correspondent who signs himself "Quietness," writes to the *Daily Press*:—"I beg for a small space in your columns to express the hope that, in the absence of Captain Deane, the Acting Captain-Superintendent, Mr. G. Horspool will maintain his previous good reputation for attending to complaints by aggrieved residents and give a look to Peddar's Hill. In this neighbourhood there is no quietness, either in the night or during the day, an almost continued uproar prevailing. I may as well add that so far as preventing order or suppressing rows are concerned, the Chinese constables are no use in this quarter." The Editor of our contemporary adds the following footnote:—"Our correspondent is in error about Mr. Horspool; Captain Dempster is Acting-Superintendent of Police. He will no doubt give the matter complained of due attention." So far, so good. But what is it that "Quietness" complains of? He says that there is a continual uproar prevailing both night and day, and insinuates that rows are of constant occurrence. From the wretched character of his English composition we assume "Quietness" to be either a parson or a schoolmaster. We also assume that he has read the touching history of Sapphira, and cannot help expressing our regret that such a good person should be following so closely in the footsteps of that infamous perverter of truth. As our headquarters are in Peddar's Hill we can claim to speak with some degree of authority on the matters complained of. That compact little colony affords a residence for some seven or eight different families, numbering with children and servants probably over a hundred persons in all. In front of the entrance is a vacant space of ground where the youngsters, with their companions from other districts, frequently meet during the afternoon and early part of the evening for innocent recreation. The servants' quarters being on the outside of the hill on which the houses are built, the Chinese domestics are in the habit of strolling near the gateway and conversing with each other. During the day there is considerable traffic on Peddar's Hill in connection with our office, and signs of busy life are always visible between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon when the *Telegraph* is being printed. A well-known veteran sportsman has an admirably kept stable, with four ponies and a very good looking cow, at the eastern side of the gateway, and there are about a dozen watch-dogs on the hill. But it is grossly untrue to say that there is no quietness in the neighbourhood "in the night or during the day." As a matter of fact Peddar's Hill is about the quietest place in the Central district. We have been here for over two years and never saw or heard of any uproar, or any necessity for police interference to suppress rows or preserve order. We may set the mind of "Quietness" at rest—if he has such a thing about him as a mind—so far as the captain superintendent of police is concerned. That official has no power whatever to deal with what actually exists of the alleged grievance. There is, however, a remedy which "Quietness" is at liberty to avail himself of, if he objects to the din of the *Daily Press* printing machine (our improved Quadrant makes about as much noise as an ordinary sewing machine) the continuous squabbling amongst the coolies at the Wyndham Street hydrant, and the merriment of the children at play in front of St. Paul's College. He can shift his quarters. "A little quietude" in Hongkong can be obtained at the Peak. It could not reasonably be looked for in the busy centres of a populous neighbourhood in a commercial city, excepting in the still watches of the night. The residents of Peddar's Hill manage to sleep pretty soundly, but then they have to work for their living, and healthy exercise induces good sleep. It is unreasonable to expect that the busy bees of life should give way to the useless drones.

THE German steamers *Bellona* and *Ehrenfels* were respectively docked at Kowloon and Aberdeen Docks to-day. The British steamer *Spark* went to the Cosmopolitan Dock this afternoon, and the steamers *Euxine* and *Naples* have been booked for Aberdeen to-morrow.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, in case No. 764, Cheung Kiv, Chang I Yu, the defendant Chang I Yu was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for swearing falsely that he could not write and did not write a certain promissory note; one of the defendant's witnesses was likewise sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for a like offence.

We are informed that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's well-known river steamer *Spark*, which has been laid up for some time past, has been sold to a well-known Haiphong firm. The price paid is, we believe, \$23,000. After going into dock for an overhaul the *Spark* will run down to Haiphong where it is intended to employ her as a transport, for which special service her light draft renders her a most suitable vessel.

Here is a good story about Mme. Wilson, daughter of President Grey: The young lady has a handsome parrot which some friend tried one day to talk to. "Oh! don't waste your time; he can't speak a word," said the lady. "What?" inquired the visitor: "does he not say even 'Vive la Republique'?" "God bless you, no! I should have lost him right away. The Minister of the Interior would have made a Perfect of him!"

We learn that nothing of special importance has occurred at Hanoi for several weeks past. The French are strengthening their positions in the town and waiting for reinforcements, while the "Black Flags" have strongly entrenched themselves a few miles distant, and are also waiting. It is rumoured that large bodies of Chinese regulars have joined the "Black Flags." Dysentery is said to be playing sad havoc amongst the French troops both at Hanoi and Namdinh.

THE genus *maudler* is not yet extinct in Hongkong. "Paterfamilias" writes to last night's *Evening Ananias* as follows:—"I was glad to see that in your report of Tuesday night's performance at Bowrington you spoke of the tiger-taming act in terms of disapproval. It is surprising to me that the enterprising proprietor should favour a proceeding which is not an exhibition of skill or dexterity, but only makes a brave-hearted man risk his life in order to pandering to a depraved taste for 'sensationalism.' At home the law keeps its eye upon him, and if necessary, prohibits 'dangerous performances.' It does not that law apply out here? I was glad to see that many others, like myself, left the circus before the feat of 'speak of was performed,' and I do not presume that they did so to gain the few minutes time which the tiger-taming occupied. The history of these intrepid tigers is a sad record of deaths and mutilations, from which horrified audiences have been unable to save them." We had a specimen on the occasion of the Signor's last visit of what might occur again with more serious consequences, and I think most of the visitors would be well content to see the tigers kept in the outer tent with the other animals." According to this correspondent it requires neither skill nor dexterity on the part of Herr Neils Lorenz Johnson to subdue and train the most ferocious animals of their size on the face of the earth. By what means then have these Bengal tigers been reduced to implicit obedience to their master, and taught to perform certain tricks with the same amount of docility that a dog would display? If not by skill and dexterity, added to natural courage of a high order, we should like to hear "Paterfamilias" secret. Mr. Johnson does not enter the tiger den to pander to a depraved taste for sensationalism; he does so simply to show the power man may acquire over the most ferocious of the brute creation, and in the performance of his daily duties. There is as much skill and address in putting the tigers through their facings and just about the same amount of danger as there is in throwing somersaults on horseback, or hanging by the heels from a trapeze. All circus performances are sensational; it is their sensational character and the daring displayed by the artists, that make all these exhibitions attractive. It is quite true that several tames of wild animals have come to grief, but so have many equestrians and acrobats, and doubtless the list of victims will yet be added to in both branches of the business. Some persons whose nerves are not particularly strong may not like to witness Herr Johnson personally interviewing his pets, and we have seen people, not women alone, close their eyes when some daring trick on the trapeze was being gone through. Those who do not care for seeing the Professor in the cage can easily leave the circus, as this is generally the last item on the programme. But it must be remembered that Signor Chiarini depends principally on the support of the native element, and it is well known that to them the tigers form the great attraction of the show. A short time ago Signor Chiarini had a den of lions, procured from Europe at a heavy outlay, with a female negro tamer. Unfortunately the noble beasts died shortly after their arrival at Penang, owing to the disgraceful manner in which they were shipped, and the well-known Jamrach, so that they were never exhibited. But had Signor Chiarini brought these lions to Hongkong it is positively certain that they would have attracted thousands upon thousands of Chinese, and amply repaid the spirited enterprise of the proprietor. Maudlin sentimentalists like "Paterfamilias" should not visit the circus. Their blue stockings morally will be utterly shocked, their gin-and-water nerves thoroughly upset. Nor should they write sickening twaddle to the newspapers. Signor Chiarini has been too many years before the public as a circus proprietor and manager to require the gratuitous advice of irresponsible chattering like "Paterfamilias" and the class to which he belongs. We wonder if "Paterfamilias" ever did any police court reporting for the *Clarkwell News*!

CHUNG ASHING, following the occupation of street hawkers, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, the property of a married woman, valued at \$1.50. Man Atai, the better half of Fan Atung, stated that yesterday at noon she saw the defendant with the stolen leg wrappers on in the streets, so she called a constable and had the guiltless pedestrian arrested. She missed the garments in question about three days ago, on the occasion of the fire at Wanchai. Man Tai, the complainant's granddaughter, stated that last Monday in the forenoon a fire broke out in Tong Ling Lane. She was by herself on the top floor when the defendant came by from the adjoining roof and snatched a basket containing a clock, clothing, and a number of things and bolted away with it. The total value of the articles is about ten taels. She never saw him before that, and she struggled hard with him to recover the property but was knocked down. Mr. Chun Ashing said he saw the trousers inside a basket in the street so he picked them up and wore them. He admitted two previous convictions and was accordingly ordered by his Worship to be shelved for six calendar months, with hard labor, in Mr. Hayward's hotel.

FRANCE, it seems, intends to pay a premium for babies. According to a contemporary the proposed new law provides that every head of a family who has more than four children shall be entitled to a reduction of fifteen per cent. in his annual taxes, and to an additional reduction of five per cent. for each child in excess of five. In case the head of the family pays no taxes, or if his taxes do not exceed 100 francs a year, then he shall be entitled to a premium of 200 francs for his fifth child and to another premium, in each case larger by 100 francs than the preceding, for each additional child he may have. The project of Mr. Pleyre—for that is the name of the author of the bill—may seem empirical, not to say comical, but the fact is, that the population of France is at a standstill, if not actually diminishing. The pernicious example of limiting children is set by the upper classes of society. Among the wealthy and middle classes large families are looked upon as misfortunes—not so much on account of the immediate expense attending upon the birth, support and education of children as on account of the necessity for making provision for their future, that the social customs of this nation require. If the children are girls the parents must set aside another sufficient sum to provide them with a dot or dowry, without which they cannot hope to find husbands for their daughters; if the children are boys the capital to start them in business must be provided. This means years of saving and economy, even among the wealthy classes of society, and parents find it a much simpler matter to economize in the number of their children. Two or at most three children are admissible, and there are very few families in easy circumstances that exceed that number. So deeply has this feeling become rooted in the social life of the nation that parents who have large families are looked upon as being culpably and indecently improvident. As by far the great majority of marriages are formed upon purely financial conditions, and are arranged by the parents, the affections have but little to do with them, and hence this violation of the laws of nature is not so difficult as one might suppose.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

June 29th, 1883.

## BULOIN v. FRASER-SMITH.

The question of costs of the demurrer in this action was again brought up before Mr. Justice Russell this afternoon.

Mr. Fraser-Smith briefly addressed the Court, contending that his Lordship could only decide against him in the matter of costs if no ground or only a frivolous ground of demurrer had been stated, and submitted that as he only demurred to the innuendoes in the plaintiff's petition as embarrassing his defence, no costs should be allowed. He also pointed out that his Lordship had expressed the opinion at the hearing of the case that the words actually published did not bear out the meanings suggested by the innuendoes.

Mr. Justice Russell said that there was a slight mistake in that as although his opinion was that the words could not fairly, without stretching a point, be taken to mean that Mr. Buloin was a person of low character and vulgar associations, still they might be capable of that meaning. However, without calling on Mr. Francis, he thought that the costs of the demurrer must follow the result of the action. He had adjourned the question simply because he wished to have the case tried without any prejudice.

Mr. Francis asked if His Lordship would allow costs of this hearing, to which the Judge replied that he would not count this as a hearing.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—May I ask your Lordship with regard to the costs of this action, if I am to be put to the same unnecessary trouble as on a previous occasion? A bill of costs was sent in amounting to over \$1000, which, after a lot of hard work, was reduced to something like \$300. I believe that there is a local ordinance which regulates the fees in cases heard in Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Russell, after remarking that it was all the better for Mr. Fraser-Smith the former bill was cut down, stated that he remembered the case, as he discovered an error in the addition of the bill in going through it in Chambers; but as there were no solicitors engaged in this recent action he did not think there would be any trouble with the costs, as Mr. Ackroyd would not allow any charge that was unreasonable.

Mr. Francis suggested that it would save him making out a bill and Mr. Fraser-Smith any further trouble if his Lordship would fix what he considered a fair amount. Such a thing had been done before.

Mr. Justice Russell said he would rather not, and again assured Mr. Fraser-Smith that he would find everything in order.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am only anxious, my lord, not to lose valuable time.

LEUNG GUAN-UI, LEUNG SHU-TAK AND ANOTHER.

The following judgment in the above case which occupied a considerable time in hearing when it came before the late Mr. Justice

Snowden on March the 10th was this day given by Mr. Justice Russell:—"In consequence of certain affidavits filed by the execution creditor a new hearing was granted. The Attorney-General appeared on behalf of the execution creditor and with reference to some points made by the Attorney-General as to the Books I thought it right to reserve judgment although I was pretty well convinced at the end of the hearing that there was no ground for disturbing the previous decision. I think that the evidence, taken all together, amply proves that Wing Ahook was only interested to the extent of Tls 550 and that the partnership book produced at the last hearing and which was not forthcoming before, is a genuine document. What interest Wing Ahook had at the date of this decree, I cannot tell. It seems to me that it was a negative quantity. The only evidence of any importance additional for the defence is Leon's, and I think he acted somewhat hastily in accepting the debtor's statement as to whose the shop was. That cannot affect the rights of the parties now claiming, and I receive with doubt the statement that Wong Chik Wan sat silently by if he understood what Leon was referring to.

Judgment for claimants with costs."

## GONSALVES v. MOHAMED JAN.

The liability which people in respectable employment are to indiscriminate arrest was fully demonstrated, to our mind, yesterday, in a case which came before Mr. Justice Russell sitting at the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction, when Guspiano Antonio Gonsalves, a watchman in the employ of the Gas Co., sued Mohamed Jan, Sikh P.C. No. 22, for false arrest and imprisonment, laying his damages at \$200. The litigants were both represented by counsel, Mr. McKean on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Denny on behalf of the defendant, being under the wing of Mr. Cotton. The substance of the plaintiff's statement regarding his arrest and imprisonment is as follows: He is a watchman in the employ of the Gas Company and resides at No. 34, Bridge Street. On the 11th inst. at about 5.30 p.m. as he was winding his way from his house to the Gas Works, along Tai Ping Shan Street at the back of the Po-lok-chau, the defendant, whom he had never before seen, came up behind him, and, collaring him, said 'I arrest you; you are a loafer and watchman for gamblers.' The defendant, who was in plain clothes at the time, was unknown to the plaintiff as being a constable, and this fact was only made known to him after he was taken to the Police Station. The plaintiff told him that he was a loafer, but that he was a watchman in the employ of the Gas Works, and if the defendant did not believe him he had better go to the Gas Works with him and find out the truth of the matter. This the defendant would not do but told the plaintiff that if he would give him (defendant) one dollar he would let him go. The plaintiff upon arrival at the station, to which place he was dragged by the scruff of the neck, explained to the Indian interpreter the fact about the one dollar 'piddling,' but was advised by the 'officer' to 'kiss the station' the matter being brought before the magistrate, a fine punishment would be likely to ensue.

When in the charge room nothing of the one dollar was mentioned, but the defendant informed the Inspector, Mr. Rivers, that the plaintiff had offered the sum of twenty cents for his release; which statement was challenged in the charge room by the plaintiff calling the defendant a liar, and using certain epithets whereof to embellish and emphasize the imputation. Upon being taken before the magistrate (Mr. Thomson) the next morning, the case against the plaintiff was dismissed. A few days afterwards the plaintiff by the defendant's counsel failed to shirk the plaintiff's evidence in the least. Sabino do Rozario, manager of Moore's Variety Store, testified to having seen the manner in which the plaintiff was being led along by the defendant, and, upon being remonstrated with by the defendant at the time, was politely told that if he interfered he (witness) would be marched off in custody with his friend, with a kick to help him along. The defendant from the witness box in a disconnected statement, which was somewhat pulled to pieces in the cross-examination, stated as follows: He has been six or seven years in the police force, a year of which he was "dock" constable, and on the 11th instant he had been detailed by Inspector Quincey (who corroborated the fact) for special duty in plain clothes. He saw the plaintiff standing near a lamp post smoking a cigarette and watching some 14 or 15 gamblers; and when he (plaintiff) beheld the towing "physique" of the defendant he walked away shouting in Chinese that a P.P.P. was coming, whereupon the gamblers went leg ball, backed in their speedy efforts to escape the clutches of P.C. 22, by the plaintiff, who was chased by the defendant, caught and brought to the station. Defendant further denied the one dollar imputation ever having been mentioned upon any occasion prior to the present hearing of the case. Inspector Rivers, testified as to the 20 cent affair being mentioned in the charge room, and to the manner in which the plaintiff expressed his total denial of the allegation of the defendant. The witness, in answer to His Lordship's question of receiving bail from the plaintiff, stated that he thought the veracity of the defendant was *sans peur et sans reproche*. Referring to the dismissal of the case by the magistrate, the witness stated that the magistrate came to the conclusion that there had been a mistake made in the arrest of the plaintiff. The constable of the defendant, the Indian Interpreter, Hubert Bullah, admitted something about one dollar having been mentioned, but explained that the plaintiff told witness that "he (plaintiff) had a mind to tell the magistrate that his release had been offered for the sum of one Mexican," whereupon witness wanted to know whether the plaintiff intended making a statement on the case, and further stated that he did not inspire the plaintiff in any way with additional terror of the law. Mr. Watson argued at some length upon the merits of the case, submitting that it had been proved that the defendant was justified in arresting the plaintiff, quoting as his authority Ordinance No. 10 of 1862, Section 16. Mr. McKean represented to the court that the plaintiff's statement which had been unshaken by a most severe cross-examination by Mr. Watson, was more worthy of credence than that of the defendant. He argued that it was not at all unlikely that the police constable went towards another in support of their constabulary. Here was a man going to his work, arrested, locked up for the night, his employment imperilled, and the case dismissed the following morning owing to his arrest having been made through a mistake. The learned counsel contended that the plaintiff was entitled to damages for his privations, and wound up his speech by calling attention to discrepancies on the part of the defendant and his witnesses in their evidence. The learned counsel contended that the plaintiff was such a law-abiding citizen that he was unlikely to be intimidated, when looking after his own interests, by anything which might be told him by the interpreter in order to deter him from mentioning about the one dollar business to the Inspector or to the Magistrate. The defendant had resorted to a good character for his superiors and he not having mentioned anything about the one dollar, His Lordship thought the circumstance could not have taken place. The probabilities that the defendant was telling a lie were so great that the plaintiff was thought him implicated in giving warning to the gamblers must be taken into consideration. He would

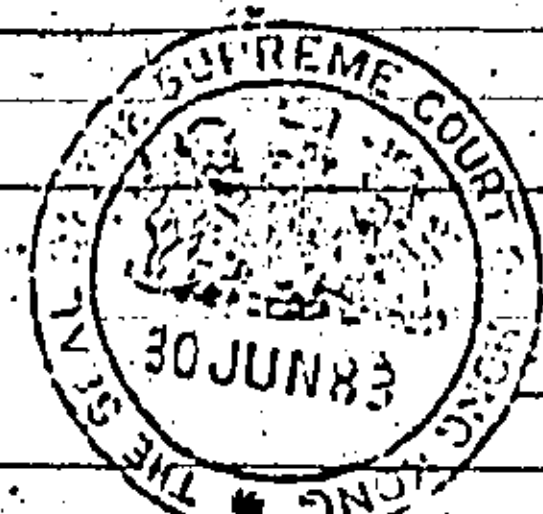


# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 442.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.



## For Sale.

### ECONOMY IN GAS.

**SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS**  
GIVE A  
SILENT WHITE FLAME.  
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF  
**30 per cent.**  
they can be readily attached to ordinary  
Gasaliers and Brackets.

**SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS** with Artistic  
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING  
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Agents for Hongkong.

**ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU  
STANDS.**

**HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME  
CARDS.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

**DEVOS'S NONFAREIL-KEROSINE**, 150  
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

### NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

**WOO LIN YUEN,**  
Secretary.

**HEAD OFFICE,**  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

**THE** Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW-YORK-BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

**RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.**

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33  
RESERVE FUND.....\$708,827.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
LEE SING, Esq., [LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.]

**MANAGER.—HO AMEL.**

**MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c.** taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.**  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**

**THE** Undersigned as AGENTS for the above  
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-  
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS  
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts  
of the world.

For further information apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [593]

**YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

**TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st  
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56**

**DIRECTORS.**  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq., [W. MEYER, Esq.,  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.]

**HEAD OFFICE.—SHANGHAI.**  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

**LONDON BRANCH.**  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

**RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,**  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

**POLICIES** granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Underwriting BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.

**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

**I HAVE** this day Established myself as a  
MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT  
at this Port under the name of **TO SHUN**

**YANG HONG 行洋順發**

**CHEONG QUAN SANG.**

**CHOO YUN STREET,**  
Canton, 1st June, 1883. [427]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,  
&c., &c., &c.**

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction,

**TO-MORROW,**

the 30th June, 1883, at Two O'CLOCK P.M.,  
at the Buildings formerly known as the  
"HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSE,"

A QUANTITY OF  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**

Comprising—  
**SITTING, DINING and BED ROOM  
FURNITURE, PICTURES, MIRRORS,  
CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,  
&c., &c., &c.**

A VERY GOOD BILLIARD TABLE and  
HARMONIUM.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY  
morning.

**TERMS OF SALE**—As customary.  
**G. R. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1883. [506]

## Intimations.

**HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**EXCURSION TO MACAO.**

**THE "HONAM"** will make a Trip to Macao  
and Back on SUNDAY the 1st July,  
leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Macao at 4 P.M.

First-class Fare to Macao and Back \$2. No  
Second-class. Tickets to be purchased at the  
Company's Office.

The Macao Hotel will be prepared to supply  
breakfast to the Excursionists. A few can have  
breakfast on board the steamer by leaving notice  
at the office, addressed to the Purser, **HONAM**, not  
later than 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 29th inst.

By Order,  
**P. A. DA COSTA,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1883. [504]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.  
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on  
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at  
THREE O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolution  
Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the  
Company held on the 19th day of June, 1883,  
will be submitted for confirmation as a Special  
Resolution.

By Order,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [490]

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS** in the above Com-  
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.  
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on  
THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1883, at 3.15  
O'CLOCK P.M., when Resolutions will be pro-  
posed that each of the existing Shares of the  
Company be Divided into Five Shares of \$100,  
upon each of which the sum of \$20, shall be  
credited as paid up, and that the Memorandum  
and Articles of Association be altered in ac-  
cordance therewith.

By Order,  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883. [491]

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING  
of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day  
of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK, in the  
AFTERNOON, when the Resolutions which were  
passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of  
the Company held on the 12th day of June, 1883,  
will be submitted for Confirmation as Special  
Resolutions.

By Order of the Board,  
**W. H. RAY,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1883. [461]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**A FIRST INTERIM BONUS** of TWENTY  
per cent upon Contributions for the year  
1882 has this day been DECLARED.

**WARRANTS** may be had on Application at  
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st  
instant.

By Order of the Board,  
**DOUGLAS JONES,**  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of this Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 25th to  
the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**J. BRADLEE SMITH,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1883. [481]

**HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY  
LIMITED.**

**THE TRANSFER BOOK** of this Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th instant,  
until the 2nd proximo, both days included.

**HENRY R. H. MARTIN,**  
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [468]

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**MR. F. VINCENT'S WINE and SPIRIT  
STORE** and also the BAKERY now at  
No. 8, PRAY STREET, will be REMOVED from  
1st July next, to No. 24, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1883. [451]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

**WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX "GLENFALLOCH."**

**NEW FOULARD and BROCHIE SILKS.**  
Brown and Green SILK LAVENTINE for Re-  
covering UMBRELLAS.

**NEW WHITE DRESS MATERIALS** in Great  
Variety.

**EGYPTIAN and VICTORIA LAWN.**  
DRESS SATEENS in every Colour.

White Swiss Checked DRESS MUSLINS.

Boys' GALATEA, HOLLAND, DRILL, and  
FLANNEL Washing Suits in every size.

**Ladies' FANCY POMPADOUR COSTUMES.**  
NEEDLEWORKS and INSERTION to Match  
all Widths.

**Black and Coloured SILK MITTS.**  
CHEAP VALENCIENNES LACES.

An entirely new Stock of Ladies' UMBRELLAS.

**VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS.**

**EAU DE COLOGNE.**

**PEARL SOAP.**

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

**SAYLE & CO.**

**VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 20th June, 1883.

## KELLY & WALSH

**HAVE JUST RECEIVED**

**AND HAVE NOW ON VIEW, A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR**

## OLEOGRAPHS

**MASSIVE GILT FRAMES.**

OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, EMBRACING SECULAR AND SACRED SUBJECTS

FROM PICTURES BY THE GREAT ARTISTS.

## SUBJECTS.

**THE MADONNA AND CHILD—AFTER  
RAFFAELLE.**

**THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS—  
AFTER REUBENS.**

**THE DEATH OF ST. JOSEPH.**

**SIMEON IN THE TEMPLE.**

**DAVID AND THE LION.**

**SPRING.**

**SUMMER.**

**AUTUMN.**

**WINTER.**

**THE FLOWER SELLER.**

**THE FORTUNE TELLER.**

**CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.**

**THE OLD WOMAN AND THE SHOE.**

**MORNING JOY.**

**ST. NICHOLAS EVE.**

**LOST IN THE PRAIRIE.**

**THE DEER'S BAITING GROUND.**

**THE CHICKEN'S SERMON.**

**WIDE AWAKE.**

**ANGEL'S OFFERING.**

**LANDSCAPE AND CATTLE.**

**BEATRICE CENCI.**

**THE INSPECTOR'S VISIT.**

**AN ANATOMICAL LESSON—AFTER  
REMBRANDT.**

**REMBRANDT AND HIS WIFE.**

**OUR DARLING.**

**DREAM ON.**

**DORTRECHT.**

**EVENING SCHOOL.**

**GERMAN LANDSCAPE.**

**SHIPS—AFTER BEATRICE.**

**IN THE FIELDS.**

**THE RABBITS. CODESBERG.**

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A FEW COPIES ONLY OF MR. COLQUHOUN'S NEW BOOK,  
"ACROSS CHRYSSE"

WILL ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

Intending Purchasers should Register their orders AT ONCE to Secure Copies.

**KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1883. [560]

## W. B. BREWER.

**HAS JUST RECEIVED.**

**MEERSCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.**

**NEW CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.**

**CHEAP ACCOUNT BOOKS** in Great Variety.

**FASHIONABLE FANCY STATIONERY** IN BOXES; Very Cheap.

**THIN OVERLAND BOOK, LETTER, and NOTE PAPERS** and ENVELOPES,  
at a Cheaper Rate than can be obtained from London.

**LETTER BOOKS, WATER WELLS, RULERS, and COMMERCIAL REQUISITES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

## NEW BOOKS.

A Quantity of FRANKLIN SQUARE and SEASIDE LIBRARIES.

**WALSH'S MODERN SPORTSMAN'S GUN AND RIFLE.**

**WHO'S WHO?**

**STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK.**

**GUIDE'S ICE PACK and TUNDRA.**

**LAWN TENNIS SETS.**

**CRICKET.**

**SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA "IOLANTHE."**

**W. B. BREWER,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703]

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE and SILVER FILIGREE WORK,**

COMPRISING—  
**White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.**

**Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.**

**"Cotton Trimming Lace.**

**"Silk Handkerchief Border.**

**"Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.**

**"and Black Silk Fichu.**

**"Silk Parasol Cover.**

**"Cotton Parasol Cover.**

**"Silk Veil and Scarf.**

**"Silk Collar and Cuffs.**

**"Silk Collar Breast Pendant.**

**"Silk Collar Breast Pinned.**

**"Cotton Collar Breast Pinned.**

**"and Black Silk Necktie.**

**"Silk Mittens.**

**Earrings to match the above.**

**Fancy Pendant.**

**Plain Chain Necklet.**

**Fancy Locket.**

**Fancy Bracelet.**

**Brooch (Love Knot).**

**" (Marguerite).**

**" (Slipper).**

**" (Shell).**

**" (Circular).**

**" (Fan).**

**" (Lily).**

**Earrings to match the above.**

**ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.**

**S. MEYERS,**  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1883. [28]

## FOR SALE.

**THE OWNER** being about to retire from  
Business is open to negotiate for the Sale  
of the GOODWILL, FIXTURES, and FURNI-  
TURE Complete of the Old Established and  
well-known establishment known as the "NATION-  
AL HOTEL," situated at Nos. 222 and 224,  
Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO  
BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one  
American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to  
**JOHN OLSON,**  
National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467]

## FOR SALE.

**WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS,**  
No. 1 to 10.

**WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.**

**U.S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches Wide.**

**"AMERICAN" COTTON DRILL.**

**COTTON TWINE—5**